

Kentucky



Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER ANNUM.
NEW SERIES—No 43.—VOL. 2.

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back.
LEXINGTON, KY. FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28, 1875.

SPECIES IN ADVANCE.
[Vol. XXXI]



BY AUTHORITY.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

President of the United States of America.
To all whom it may concern.
I, John Quincy Adams, President of the United States of America, do hereby recognize and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to the commercial Agents of the most favored nations in the United States. In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.
Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the fiftieth.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President:
H. CLAY,
Secretary of State.

Miscellaneous.

A little Bone for Young Ladies to pick.

There is nothing which invests the female character with so much attractive loveliness, as that retiring modesty and sensitive delicacy which shrinks from even the very appearance of impropriety of conduct; it is like a rich jewel in a lady's ruff; it catches the eye of every beholder. Miss Jemima M. is a young woman of family and fortune, with the advantages of a comely person and beautiful face. At first view she is absolutely bewitching; but alas! an acquaintance of a few hours dispelled the illusion, and the artillery of her charms is played off to no effect. Her head is so sappy, and her vanity so excessive, that she cannot make a permanent impression on any one of her admirers. Now, Miss Lucy—although destitute of many of those extraneous charms which throw a sickly splendour around Miss Jemima; yet to her personal beauty are united such courtesy of deportment, snob affability of manners to all, that she has fascinated everyone who can boast of her acquaintance; and the better she is known, the more estimable her qualities appear.

"Still to her charms she herself is a stranger; Her modest demeanor's the jewel of all."
If a young lady, no matter what her qualifications, wishes to attach a gallant to her person, let her by all means exercise diffidence and reserve, and not that ungoverned confidence of lip and gesture, which induces giddy youth to an improper familiarity, solely for the sake of boasting of them to their companions. Love-delights in overcoming obstacles, and a state of suspense adds greater pungency to its emotions; therefore no lady should evince by any external signs whatever, a partiality for a gentleman, until he previously comes out with a frank and manly declaration of an honourable passion.

When I see a young lady, walking about the streets, running from one store to another and never buying one cent's worth of goods, that lady, thinks I, wants to see and be seen by the young shop keepers.

When I see a young man, a student of law or physic, lurking about the taverns, or strutting about the streets, and attending all the public amusements when he ought to be at his book, that youth thinks I, will never be an honour to his profession.

When I see a tradesman, that keeps half a dozen apprentices and journeymen, rise in the morning at nine o'clock, go to the tavern for his bittern, standing all day about the streets when he ought to be in his shop, that man thinks I, will soon take the oath of insolvency.

When I see men leaving their offices, stores and shops; devoting their time and attention to sauntering about the streets visiting places of pleasure, thinks I, there is every reason to believe there will be in the end a loss of property and character—and misery and want among wives and children.

Description from the London Morning Herald.

RAIL WAY.

It consists of a single elevated line of surface supported upon vertical posts of wood fixed in the ground in a peculiar manner to render their position secure.

These posts are at about the distance of ten feet from each other, varying in height according to the undulation of the ground so as to keep their upper extremities parallel with a necessary plane. In a cleft on these are laid reverse wedges; on which rest a line of bearers of wood, the upper surface of which, covered with a plate of iron, forms a road for the passage of the wheels. The average height of this road above the ground is from two to three feet. The carriage has two wheels, one placed before the other; and two receptacles for goods which are suspended, one on each side, the centre of gravity being below the surface of the rail. A number of these carriages are linked together by chains and a horse is connected with the whole by a towing rope attached to the foremost machine. The most striking peculiarity of this plan is its extreme simplicity, considering the many obvious advantages it presents beyond the ordinary double rail road, particularly the great expense it avoids in embankments, culverts and drains—the trifling space of ground it occupies—the increased effect which can be produced upon it from its reduced force of resistance—its comparatively small cost, its facilities of loading and unloading, &c. The company present was very numerous, and partook bountifully of the hospitality of the inventor. In the early part of the day the weather was extremely beautiful, and consequently most of the respectable families in the neighbourhood arrived on the ground. Having

ing alighted from their carriages, the ladies took possession of the seats prepared for them. Shortly after two o'clock, the arrangements of the carriages being completed, the gentlemen of the party were seated, and which also carried a quantity of bricks stowed beneath the seats for ballast this one horse drew forty passengers besides an immense weight of bricks. The carriages seemed at a little distance like so many watering carts, moving along in a reversed position, their wheels being uppermost and had altogether a very novel and interesting appearance. The foremost however, differed from the others as it was merely constructed for the purpose of trying the application of the plan to the conveyance of passengers. Its boxes, therefore, partook partly of the shape of a gig, and partly that of a balloon car. In each box were two cushioned seats vis-a-vis, with a little dickey behind, while the whole carriage was covered with an awning. Its effect was perfectly unique. The experiment answered in every respect. The company took their departure, highly delighted with the entertainment they had received and expressing a fervent hope for the success of an enterprise undertaken with so much spirit, and of an invention which promises such advantages to the country.



Agricultural.

WEEVIL IN WHEAT.

As the weevil is making extensive destruction of the wheat in this part of the country, you will oblige many who are interested, by publishing the following receipt, which has been practised with success by Mr Benj. Beasley of Brown county.

"As soon as the weevil make their appearance in the wheat it should be restacked, and on each layer of sheaves a small quantity of salt sprinkled, which effectually prevents their doing further injury."—Query would it not answer the same purpose to thrash out the wheat and sprinkle salt thereon. [Village Register.]

FROM THE WESTERN HERALD.

THE WEEVIL IN THE WHEAT.

Several practices have been recommended to prevent the ravages of this destroying insect. One method is to thrash or tread out the wheat and put it away in the chaff, in pens or garbers; another to clean the wheat and expose it to the heat of the sun; another to scald it; another to mix some lime with the cleaned wheat. With whatever particular intention these different operations are performed, they must in a great degree, produce the same effect—that is, to destroy the living insect, and to prevent the hatching of its young. But from an observation made a few days past by the writer of this article, he is of opinion, that exposure to strong heat of the sun, fire, or scalding, are the only effectual means of destroying the weevil in wheat. He discovered a great quantity of weevil in a parcel of wheat got out and cleaned for use, which had lain in bulk for three or four weeks. On a close inspection of the wheat, he found on many of the grains a number of eggs or nits, which from the smallness of their size, and their colour, being mostly of a reddish cast, a little brighter than that of the wheat, but some nearly white, would escape observation unless sought with the views to see so small an object. They are generally, though not always in the crease or indentation, which divides the grain on one side. From the freshness of the eggs there can be no doubt that they are deposited by the weevil after it arrives at maturity—that it thus propagates its own species; and by this means in certain seasons becomes so numerous as to destroy whole crops of wheat when left to its ravages. It is probable that this discovery of the egg or nit of the weevil may have been made before, but if so, it has never been heard of by the writer. This communication is made with a view of drawing the attention of the curious and attentive farmers to the subject, in the hope that their observations and experiments will lead to a discovery of the best means of preserving our wheat from the destructive insect.

August 23, 1875.

A FARMER.

IMPORTANT IN FARMING.

The American Trade Society has lately published a new Tract under the above title, of 12 pages. It gives what we know to be an authentic account of a farmer, who, under many disadvantages, and against practice and prejudice, banished the use of ardent spirits from his farm. It tells why he did it—how he did it—and the results as it respected himself and his workmen. We think every candid farmer will be delighted with this account, and have no doubt but very many, after perusing it, will be convinced that ardent spirits are not only unnecessary, but are injurious, even if they aim at economy only. We wish it may be extensively read, and we know of no way in which we can be so useful to this respectable part of the community, as by introducing and recommending this Tract to their notice. Our limits forbid us to quote but briefly from this interesting little work, though we could most sincerely wish that every one of our readers would peruse the whole of it.

Recorder & Telegraph.

Mr. B. a respectable farmer in Massachusetts, came, a number of years ago, into possession of a farm of about 600 acres. On his farm he employed eight or ten men. These men were in the habit, and had been for years, of taking each a portion of ardent spirits, when they labored every day. They had grown up in the practice of taking it, and the idea was fixed in their minds that they could not do without. It was the com-

mon opinion in the place, that for laboring men, who had to work hard, some ardent spirits was necessary. Mr. B. for a time followed the common practice, and furnished his men with a portion of spirit daily. But after much attentive observation and mature reflection, he became deeply impressed with the conviction, that the practice was not only useless, but hurtful. He became convinced that it tends to lead men to intemperance; to undermine their constitution; and to sow the seeds of death, temporal and eternal. And he felt that he could not be justified in continuing to cultivate his farm by means of a practice, which, to use his own words, "was ruining the bodies and souls of his fellow-men." He therefore called his men together, and told them, in a kind and faithful manner, his feelings. He told them that he was perfectly satisfied that the practice of taking ardent spirits was not only needless but hurtful—that it tended to weaken and destroy both the body and mind; and that he could not consistently with his duty be instrumental in continuing a practice, which he had no doubt tended to destroy them for both worlds. He therefore from that time should furnish them with no ardent spirit.

One of them said, he could not work without spirit; and if he did not furnish them with it, he would not stay with him. "Very well," said Mr. B. "hand me your bill, and be off." The man said that he presumed all the others would leave. "Very well," said Mr. B. "tell them, any of them who choose to leave—all of them, if they choose to go,—to hand in their bills, and they shall have their money to night. If they stay however, they shall have nourishing food and drink, at any time, and in any abundance which they wish; and at the close of the year each one \$12; that is, \$1 a month, in addition to his wages. But I shall furnish no spirit of any kind, neither shall I have it taken by men in my employment. I had rather my farm would grow up to weeds, than be cultivated by means of so pernicious a practice as that of taking ardent spirit." However, none of the men left, except that one. And when he saw that all the others concluded to stay he came back, and said that as the others concluded to stay, and do without rum, he believed that he could, and he should be glad to stay too, if Mr. B. had no objection. But he told him, no; he did not wish him to stay; he would make of him an example, and he must go. So he departed. The rest to work, he furnished them with no spirit from that time through the season. Yet his work, he said was done "with less trouble, in a better manner, and in better season, than ever before. Some of his men, however, he found when they went abroad did take ardent spirit. They sometimes procured it at the tavern, or a store, and in some instances took it secretly, while on his farm. The evil therefore, although greatly lessened, was not entirely done away.

When he came to hire men again, he let it be known that he did not wish to hire any man who was not willing to abstain entirely, and at all times, from the use of ardent spirit. His neighbors told him that he could not hire men on those conditions; that men could not be found who would do without rum, especially in haying and harvesting. Well, he said, then he would not hire them at all. His farm should grow up to weeds. As to cultivating it by the help of rum, he would not. By allowing men in his employment and for whose conduct he was in a measure responsible, to take ardent spirit, he should be lending his influence to continue a practice, or he should at least be conniving at a practice, which was "destroying more lives, making mothers widows, and children orphans, than famine, pestilence, and sword." A practice which was destroying by thousands and ten thousands, not only the body but the souls of men, rendering them and their children after them wretched for this world, and the world to come. "No," said he, "I will clear my hands of this enormous guilt. I will not by practice encourage, or by silence, or having men in my employment who take ardent spirit, connive at this deadly evil." However, he found no difficulty in hiring men, and of the best kind. And when his neighbors saw that by giving \$1 a month more than others, he could hire as many men as he pleased, they gave up that objection. But they said it was bad policy for the men would not do so much work, and he in the end would be loser. But he told them that although they might not at first do quite so much, he presumed that they would in the end do more. "But if they should not, only let them do," said he, "what they easily can, and I shall be satisfied. My Maker does not require of me any more than I can do without rum, (for he used no ardent spirit himself) and I shall require no more of them." His men went to work. And his business prospered exceedingly. His men were remarkably uniform in their temper and deportment; still, and peaceable.

He found them every day alike, and he could always trust them. What he expected to have done, he found was done, in good season, and in the best manner. His men never made so few mistakes, had so few disputes among themselves, they never injured and destroyed so few tools, found so little fault with their manner of living, or were on the whole so pleasant to one another, and to their employer. The men appeared more than ever before, like brethren of the same family, satisfied with their business, contented, and happy.

The following were some of the advantages to the workmen

1. They had better appetite, partook of their food with a keener relish, and it was more nourishing to them than before.
2. They possessed much greater vigor, and activity, both of body and mind.
3. They performed the same labour with greater ease; and were in a great measure free from that lassitude and fatigue, to which they were before accustomed.
4. They had greater wages, and they laid up

a vastly greater portion of what they had. More numbers used to spend a great portion of their wages in scenes of amusement and dissipation. Now they have no inclination to frequent such scenes. The consequence is, they lay up more money. They are, also, more serious in their deportment, spend more of their leisure time in useful reading, much oftener peruse the Scriptures, and attend public worship; and they are attentive to all the means of grace. In a word they are more likely to become useful and happy in this life, and to be prepared for a lasting blessedness in the life to come.

5. Their example will be vastly more likely to be useful to those around them; and that for both worlds.

The following are some of the advantages to their employer.

1. The men, he says, in the course of the year, do more work, in a better manner, and at a much less expense of tools.
2. He can now with much greater ease have a place for every thing, and every thing in its place.
3. When a stone has fallen from the wall, it is now laid up, as the men are passing by, without his mentioning it. The gates are locked, and the bars put up; so that the cattle do not, as before, get in and destroy the crops.
4. His summer work is done in such season, that earth, loam, &c. is carted into the yard in the fall, instead of being carted in the spring, as before. The consequence is, when carried out, it is richer, and renders the farm more productive.
5. His barns are kept clean, and less fodder is wasted. The cattle and horses are daily carried and appear in better order.
6. When his men go into the forests, instead, as before, of cutting down the nearest, thickest, and largest trees, they cut those that are decayed, crooked, and not likely to grow any better—pick up those that are blown down, and thus leave the forests in a better state.
7. The men are more uniform, still, and peaceable; are less trouble in the house, and more contented with their manner of living.
8. At morning and evening prayer, they are much more ready than before to attend and in season; appearing to esteem it not only a duty, but a privilege and a pleasure to be present and unite with the family in the daily worship of God.
9. On the Sabbath, instead of wishing as before to stay at home or to spend the day in roving about the fields, rivers and forests they choose to stay at home, and punctually to attend public worship. In a word, their whole deportment, both at home and abroad, is improved, and to a greater extent than any, without witnessing it, can well imagine.

All these and many more advantages resulted from their abstaining entirely, and at all times, from the use of ardent spirits.

Foreign & Domestic.

LORD COCHRANE AND THE GREEKS.

We can state, on the most unquestionable authority, that an arrangement has been concluded with Lord Cochrane, by which a large sum of money is to be immediately placed at the disposal of his Lordship, to be expended by him in whatever way he thinks most advisable for the successful prosecution of operations against the Turks. His Lordship has left town for Scotland, whence he will return immediately, to proceed forthwith to Greece. He will take with him steam-vessels and all sorts of material necessary for the particular sort of warfare he contemplates carrying on. Every one knows that in mechanical contrivances of all sorts, his lordship is as eminent as he is in the profession of which he is so distinguished an ornament. The very name of Cochrane is a lone a tower of strength to the cause. He will soon be surrounded by all that is gallant and adventurous in every arm of a service which he means to avail himself. He has the head to plan, the nerve that is never shaken, the eye to seize the occasion, and the hand to strike. Confidence in a leader, the belief in his invincibility, often makes him invincible, and hence the objection to a General that he has been unfortunate, was not so devoid of reason as it may, at first sight, seem. The hope also of something besides mere renown to be gained under a leader, to whom no part of Turkey will be inaccessible, and against whom no Turkish town will be a place of security, will enter for something into the considerations of adventurers. We look upon the crisis of Turkey as now at hand. That that stupid and besotted people, on whom all experience is thrown away, will be able to make any effectual opposition to his Lordship, we cannot for a moment conceive. Their capital is at his mercy, and if the rich depots of Asia Minor escape, they will owe their safety to their gold. The Turks have left themselves no means of carrying on war; they have made deserts of the country they wished to recover; and hence their own armies have uniformly fallen victims to famine rather than the sword, while the Greeks have betaken themselves, with all their portables, to their hill fastnesses. The excitement which the first rumor of this intelligence gave on the Stock Exchange is indescribable. We can state it as certain; that one eminent banking house in the Strand, purchased through their banker, 50,000 pounds of Greek Scrip. Such is now the promising aspect of Greek affairs.

Morning Chronicle.

It is said that the plan and means of the intended operations were first developed at a recent meeting of Sir Francis Burdett—that a sum of not less than 300,000 £ is to be placed instantly at the disposal of Lord Cochrane, with which his Lordship is forthwith to provide two steam vessels, and eventually, if possible, two ships of the line, which it is supposed can be purchased of a Northern Power, (Sweden, we presume); and last, though not least, that a military force of

3500 is to be placed under command of Sir Robert Wilson, expressly in co-operation with his Lordship.
London paper August 22.

Lord Cochrane has left London for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements for his expedition against the Turks. The English (Turkish) merchants effect to be alarmed for the fate of their property, in every part of the Grand Seigneur's dominions.

The intended expedition of Lord Cochrane to Greece gave great satisfaction at Paris. The Journal des Debats says, "it is noble thus to see the inventions of learned Europe applied to contend with barbarism, and to deliver oppressed nations. The use of vessels navigating without the aid of even against the force of winds, cannot fail to produce great results in a sea betwixt with islands and shoals. With what stupid astonishment will not the Turks look upon those machines, which will appear to them inventions from hell!"

After detailing the measures that have been adopted by the Greek Committee in London, in connection with Lord Cochrane, and which have been already noticed by us, the Journal says:—"We hope this project will be carried into execution with the promptitude which circumstances require." And the Constitutionnel says, "We have no doubt that in a very little while Lord Cochrane will destroy the whole of the Ottoman navy, even if it should be reinforced by that of Austria. The talents of that skillful sailor have been useful to more nations than one; but they will never have been consecrated to a nobler cause."

Greece.—The news from Greece leaves us equally as uncertain as before, as to the real situation of affairs. The letters from Constantinople are to the 20th of July, and, as usual, are contradictory. In one of those received in Paris it is stated that Ibrahim Pacha was still in the Plateau of Tripolizza. The Captain Pacha's troops to the number of 5 or 6000 arrived at Nisi on the 6th, and set out on the 7th for Tripolizza. The plague was prevalent at Molend and Naxos. The Diario Romano of August 3, contains a letter from Syria, stating a report that Ibrahim Pacha had burnt Corinth, and that Colocotroni had afterwards entered into negotiations with them. On the other hand there are sundry articles, from different sources, going to confirm our previous accounts, not only of the discomfiture, but of the capture of Ibrahim Pacha, and the destruction of his army. An article dated Bucharest, August 1st, states that a Russian courier, who left Constantinople on the 22d July, in the evening, had passed through that city, and related that the whole Egyptian army, in the interior of the Morea is destroyed, and Ibrahim Pacha himself taken prisoner by the Greeks. On the same day that this had news was received at Constantinople, an Imperial Firman, he said, was published in the capital, ordering all persons to refrain from speaking on political subjects.

The merchant's letters that have been received by this opportunity, only say in general terms that in the next post a great event will be made known which will astonish all Europe. Another letter published in the courier of the 23 says:—"The Captain of a merchant vessel, who arrived at Otranto, July 21, delivered a letter containing the following paragraphs: 'The Greeks have gained a complete victory over Ibrahim Pacha, at Tripolizza and have succeeded in taking him prisoner. This communication is true and certain, and you may depend on it, I have therefore sent you it by express, to avoid the delays of the post.' It is also stated by way of Venice, that Gen. Goura has gained another victory over the Pacha of Negropont, who after sustaining great loss, was obliged to return to Euboea and evacuate the district of Eastern Greece."

The King of France has subscribed the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars, towards the erection, at Venice, of a monument to the memory of Canova, the celebrated sculptor.

A disbanded French officer, named Courtis de Saint Clair, a man of capacity and very insinuating address, has been arrested and imprisoned in the capital of Mexico as a secret agent of the governor of Havana and the French consul for the island of Cuba. His correspondence, which has fallen into the hands of the Mexican authorities, discloses his errand and particular proceedings in relation to it. In one of his letters to the French consul, he asked for a stipend of three or four hundred dollars a month, in order to be able to move in the highest circles for the better prosecution of his purposes of enquiry and intrigue. When interrogated officially, he represented himself as a simple traveller who took notes for his information and that of his friends, as Mr. Poinsett had done. He intimated, in an account of his travels and correspondence published lately at Mexico, that the Mexican government had abstained from trying him publicly, in consequence of having discovered that several distinguished families of the capital would be implicated by his statements.

National Gazette.

FROM GREECE.

The Philanthropic Society in favor of the Greeks at Paris, have published extracts from the correspondence of their agent, Gen. Roche, at Napoli di Romania, of various dates, from 12th, General Roche says that the Greek government issued a proclamation inviting the whole nation to take up arms, the country being in danger from all sides. Two thousand men had departed for Hydra, from an apprehension of an attack from the Constantinopolitan fleet, but that apprehension had been removed by the intelligence of the defeat of a fleet of Cape d'Oro on the 22d of June, by Saferi. The letter gives an account of the battle, and of various other events of which we have been before informed. An English vessel arrived at Napoli on the 6th, bringing 40,000 £ sterling.

In a letter of the 23d, Gen. Roche says, that on

I read the 64 gun ship which was blown up in the battle of Cape d'Oro, there were thirteen millions of piastres for paying the Turkish armies. In the same letter he says, "the Egyptian Arabs, after beating the encamped before Navarin, marched into the interior of the Morea, and have occupied Nisi, Calamata and Leonidura. They burn and lay waste every thing in true barbarian style. They spare neither women nor children; there is a general desolation. If they continue to follow up their successes, you will soon learn, gentlemen, that the Peloponnesus is but a desert. Then what reproaches will not Christian Europe have to cast upon herself! We have learned at this moment, that the enemy has entered Tripolizza. The Greeks, as they retired, burnt this town and the villages surrounding it."

"The provisional government of the Greeks has proposed to me to take the command of the place of Napoli of Romania. I have felt very sensibly this honorable mark of their confidence, and I shall bring all my zeal, and all my devotion, to the defence of unfortunate Greece."

"The next letter, dated Napoli, June 28, we publish at length, as it gives an authentic and very satisfactory account of the repulse of Ibrahim's army in an attack upon the outpost at that place."

"Since the Barbarians have defeated Gen. Colotroni, Ibrahim Pacha, like a skilful and well advised General, has profited by the terror of the Greeks to march immediately to Napoli. His head column appeared on the morning of the 28th at the post of the Mills. I went to the Mills in order to confer with Prince Ypsilanti, who commanded there. It is a very important place for the Greeks who have their Mills there, and a great part of their provisions. On returning to the government at Napoli, I represented the necessity of reinforcing this station; for Prince Ypsilanti had under his orders only about two hundred and fifty men of irregular troops. The government sent him a company of volunteers, a new regiment of the line which is organizing here, and three hundred Greek tirailleurs. I observed the movement of the enemy. He came from the defiles of the Mills, and after forming with great order, they halted to dine. In the course of the day there were some skirmishes between the advanced posts. The forces of the enemy amounted to 5000 infantry, 6 or 700 cavalry and two small field pieces. The Greek force at the beginning of the action was only 250 men, as I have before mentioned. At half past four the enemy formed three columns, and marched towards the Mills."

"The strongest columns, composed of infantry, occupied the plain on the left of the mountain, on the road to Argos. A second column went towards the mountains in order to turn the Mills, whilst the third took the Liveri road. Prince Ypsilanti had disposed of his 250 men in the following manner. One hundred occupied the right of the Mills; the same number were stationed at the left, and extended a little towards the declivity of the mountain. The remainder were placed in the centre. Several Misticheas were on the shore to support the Greeks infantry."

"At 5 o'clock the general attack began. The Greeks sustained the attack with extraordinary courage. In vain the Egyptian column, marching on the Liveri road, endeavoured to force the entrance to the Mills. They were repulsed three times successively, and at a quarter past six were put to rout. The Greeks pursued for a moment, but fear of the enemy's cavalry caused them to return to their post. At half past six the enemy rallied and directed their march towards the back of the mountain, where they stopped to call in the tirailleurs; whilst the left wing of the Greeks fought the enemy, their centre column had reached the foot of the mountain, and were fighting at that point in the enclosed gardens, where I had that morning advised Prince Ypsilanti to establish a post. At a quarter before seven the firing diminished, and at seven recommenced with great force. While the combat lasted the enemy continually reinforced their attacking columns; the Greeks did the same. The Government having sent them 750 men, which made the force of Ypsilanti amount at seven o'clock to 700 men, and at eight to 900. At this moment the Turks began to retire in disorder towards the Argos road. The centre column wished to take possession of the mountains opposite the Mills, but it was pursued by a company of Greeks and put to rout. The enemy's loss was about 400 killed and wounded. That of the Greeks was very light. The brave Colonel Maeriani was dangerously wounded in the arm. The Misticheas seconded Prince Ypsilanti very much by a well kept up canister shot. The conduct of the marines on this day was very advantageous to the little Greek body. M. de Croze, formerly an officer of the French marine, the commander of one of the Misticheas, was especially distinguished, as was also a young officer from Brussels."

Admiral de Rigny, who at this time was at anchor at this place to take in water, had the goodness to take on board the Greek Colonel Maeriani and to give him the assistance which his valor merited. On the eve of battle M. de Rigny had caused to be transported on board his vessels, the women and children who were at the Mills. On this occasion the Greeks have proved to the Barbarians that they are well commanded, they fight like men who deserve freedom. The beautiful and rich valleys of Modon, Calamata, and Leonidura, after having been pillaged and the inhabitants massacred, were delivered to the flames. Since Ibrahim Pacha has been in the plain of Argos, he has burnt that great city, and reduced to ashes that fertile plain where there were thousands of olive trees. He has placed his camp near the ruins of Argos. If he remains long in this position, the Greeks will have time to cut off his retreat, either by the defiles of Tripolizza or by those of Corinth. He cannot undertake the siege of Napoli, having neither cannon, ammunition or provision—he depends on the fleet which the Greeks hold closely blockaded at Souda."

P. S. I learn this moment that the Arabs are retiring. They have taken the route that leads to Tripolizza, and also to Calamata—but we are ignorant what will be their direction. The government has given orders to the guerrillas to follow them in order to cut them off in their retrograde march. The true end of Ibrahim Pacha is to carry desolation every where, for he knows that it is impossible for him to conquer the Peloponnesus."

NOTE.—Other letters from General Roche announce that the Egyptians have massacred the Archbishop of Modon, after having subjected him to horrible tortures."

BRITISH MANUFACTORIES.

From the London Examiner.

Mr. Cobbett has addressed a very powerful Letter to the Land Owners, on the subject of the misery, cruelty, vice and destruction of human life, consequent upon the system of annihilating the domestic manufacturing formerly carried on in the cottages of the laborers, and the drawing masses of men, women and children, into hives, as in cotton factories, for the sake of aggrandizing capitalists. Mr. C. has referred again to the celebrated statement published in 1823 by the Manchester Journeymen, respecting the horrible system enforced in the factories, according to the rules and regulations, and the list of fines, established at Tyldesley, in Lancashire. The substance of that statement, and indeed the principal parts, verbatim, may be found in the *Examiner* of last year. Mr. Cobbett's comments upon the most trifling circumstances attending these

human hells, viz: the torturing heat, is, however, so powerful, and it is so useful to remind the public frequently of facts calculated to rouse their opposition to such a system, that we very willingly contribute to its publicity by quoting it here:

"Some of these lords of the loom have in their employ thousands of miserable creatures. In the cotton-spinning work, these creatures are kept fourteen hours in each day, locked up, summer and winter, in a heat of from *Eighty to Eighty-four Degrees*. The rules which they are subjected to are such as no negroes were ever subjected to. I once before noticed a statement made on the part of these poor creatures, relative to their treatment in the factories of Lancashire. This statement is dated the 15th of February, 1823, and was published at Manchester by J. Phenix, No. 12, Bow street in that blood-stained town. This statement says, that the heat of the factories are from *eighty to eighty-four degrees*. A base agent of the Cotton Lords, who published a newspaper at Stockport, has lately accused me of exaggeration, in having stated the heat of *eighty-four degrees*."

"Now the statement of which I am speaking was published at Manchester; and does any man believe that such a statement would have been published there if it had not been founded in fact? There was a controversy going on at the time of the publishing of this statement. I read very carefully the answer to this statement; but this answer contained no denial of the heat being from *eighty to eighty-four degrees*."

"Now, then, do you duly consider what a heat of *eighty-two*? Very seldom do we feel such a heat as this in England. The 31st of last August, and the 1st, 2d, and 3d of last September, were very hot days. The newspapers told us that men had dropped down dead in the harvest fields, and that many horses had fallen dead upon the road; and yet the heat during those days never exceeded *eighty-four degrees* in the *hottest part of the day*. We were retreating to the coolest rooms in our houses, we were pulling off our coats, wiping the sweat off our faces, pulling, blowing, and panting; and yet we were living in a heat nothing like *eighty degrees*. What, then, must be the situation of the poor creatures who are doomed to toil day after day, for three hundred and thirteen days in the year, fourteen hours in each day, in an average heat of *eighty-two degrees*? Can any man, with a heart in his body, and tongue in his head, refrain from cursing a system that produces such slavery and such cruelty?"

"Observe, too, that these poor creatures have no cool room to retreat to, not a moment to wipe off the sweat, and not a breath of air to come and interpose itself between them and infection. The door of the place wherein they work is *locked except half an hour*, at tea time! the work people are not allowed to send for water to drink in the hot factory; even the *rain water is locked up*, by the master's order, otherwise they would be happy to drink even that. If any spinner be found with his *window open*, he is to pay a fine of a shilling! Mr. Martin of Galway has procured Acts of Parliament, to be passed to prevent *cruelty to animals*. If horses or dogs were shut up in a place like this, they would certainly be thought worthy of Mr. Martin's attention."

"Not only is there not a breath of sweet air in these truly infernal scenes; but for a large part of the time, there is the abominable and pernicious stink of the GAS to assist in the murderous effect of the heat. In addition to the noxious effluvia of the gas, mixed with the steam, there are the dust, and what is called the *cotton flyings* or *fuzz*, which the unfortunate creatures have to inhale; and the fact is, the notorious fact is, that well constituted men are rendered old and past labor at forty years of age, and that children are rendered decrepit and deformed, and thousands upon thousands of them slaughtered by consumption, before they arrive at the age of 16. And are these establishments to boast of? If we were to admit the fact, that they compose an addition to the population of the country; if we were further to admit that they caused an addition to the pecuniary resources of the government, ought not a government to be ashamed to derive resources from such means?"

"If we wanted any proof of the *effect of slavery* of these poor creatures, what proof do we want more than the following list of fines? Any spinner found with his window open, 1s. Any spinner found washing himself, 1s. Any spinner leaving his oil can out of its place, 6d. Any spinner putting gas out too soon, 1s. Any spinner spinning with his gas-tight too long in the morning, 2s. Any spinner heard whistling, 1s. Any spinner being five minutes after the last bell rings, 2s. Any spinner being sick, and cannot find another spinner to give satisfaction, to pay for steam, per day, 6d."

"When the pay, the miserable pittance of pay, gets into the hands of these poor creatures, it has to be laid out at a SHOP. That shop is generally, directly or indirectly, the master's. At this shop the poor creatures must lay out their money, or they are very soon turned off. The statement that I have just mentioned relates an instance, where, if any workman's wife purchase a trifling matter at another shop, the shopkeeper tells the workman, and the latter says to the workman, that the master will not allow of such work, and that they must tell their wives neither to go to another shop nor give saucy language to the shopkeeper."

"It must be manifest to every one, that under such circumstances, the pay is nearly nominal. The greedy master takes back again as much of it as he pleases. Another mode of despoiling the poor creature is this: The master is the owner of the cottages, or, rather holes, which the work people have to rent. The statement says, 'That cottages of exceedingly small dimensions are let to the workmen at NINE POUNDS A YEAR.' But, though the rent is by the year, it is stopped from them at the end of every fortnight. A *scholar* is two shillings and sixpence a week; and if a house or cellar be empty, and a workman come to work, and have another house or cellar already he must pay rent for the empty one, whether he occupy it or not."

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

Those names marked with either of these marks (*) (†) are new members.

MAINE—John Chandler, John Holmes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Samuel I. Levi, Levi Borowy. MASSACHUSETTS—Jas. Lloyd, Elijah Hunt Mills. CONNECTICUT—Henry W. Edwards, Calvin Wilcox.

RHODE ISLAND—Jas. D. Wolf, Nehemiah R. Knight. VERMONT—Dudley Chase, Horatio Seymour.

NEW YORK—Martin Van Buren, One Vacancy. NEW JERSEY—Mahlon Dickerson, Joseph Mellen.

PENNSYLVANIA—Wm. Marks, Wm. Findlay. DELAWARE—Thomas Clayton, Nicholas Van Dyke.

MARYLAND—Edward Lloyd, Samuel Smith. VIRGINIA—Littleton Tazewell, One Vacancy. NORTH CAROLINA—John Branch, Nathaniel Macon.

SOUTH CAROLINA—John Gaillard, Robert Y. Hayne. GEORGIA—John W. Pherson Berrien, Thomas W. Cobb.

KENTUCKY—Richard M. Johnson, John Rowan. TENNESSEE—John H. Eaton, Andrew Jackson. OHIO—William H. Harrison Benjamin Ruggles.

LOUISIANA—Dominique Boutigny, Josiah S. Johnson. INDIANA—William Hendricks, James Noble.

MISSISSIPPI—Thomas H. Williams, One vacancy. ILLINOIS—Elias K. Kane, Jesse E. Thomas.

ALABAMA—Henry Chambers, Wm. R. King. MISSOURI—David Barton, Thos. H. Benton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MAINE—John Anderson, Wm. Burleigh, David Kidder, Fnoch Lincoln, Jeremiah O'Brien, Peleg Sprague, Ebenezer Herrick.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Ichabod Bartlett, Titus Brown, Nehemiah Eastman, Joseph Healey, Jonathan Harvey, Thomas Whipple, jr.

VERMONT—Wm. C. Bradley, Rollin C. Mallory John Matlocks, Ezra Meech, George E. Wales.

RHODE ISLAND—Tristram Burgess, (One vacancy.) MASSACHUSETTS—Samuel C. Allen, John Davis, Henry W. Dwight, Edward Everett, John Bailey Francis Baylies, B. W. Crowsingfield, Aaron Hobart, John Locke, Samuel Lathrop, John Reed, John Varnum, Daniel Webster.

CONNECTICUT—John Baldwin, Noyes Parber, Ralph J. Rogers, Elisha Phelps, Gideon Tomlinson, Orange Merwin.

NEW YORK—Parmenter Adams, Wm. G. Angel, Henry Ashley, Luther Badger, C. C. Cambreleng, Wm. Deitz, Nichol Fodiet, Daniel G. Garney, John Hallok, jr., A. B. Hasbrouck, Michael Hoffman, Moses Hayden, Chs. Humphrey, J. J. Johnson, Chs. Kellogg, Wm. M. Mann, Henry C. Martindale, Henry Markell, Dudley Marvin, John Miller, T. H. Porter, S. Van Rensselaer, Henry H. Ross, Robert S. Rosa, Joshua Sands, Henry R. Storrs, James Strong, John W. Taylor, G. C. Verplank, Aaron Ward, Elias Whittemore, Barton White, Silas Wood, Egbert Ten Eyck.

NEW JERSEY—George Cassidy, Lewis Condict, Daniel Garrison, George Holcombe, Samuel Swan, Ebenezer Tucker.

PENNSYLVANIA—James Allison (lately resigned) Wm. Adams, Jas. Beechman, Samuel Edwards, P. Farrelly, John Findlay, Robert Harris, Jos. Heuphills, S. H. Hughes, Jos. Lawrence, P. S. Mayfield, D. I. H. Miller, Chs. Miner, Jas. S. Mitchell, Saml. McKean, John Mitchell, Geo. Kreyer, Geo. Elmer, Andrew Stewart, Alex. Thompson, Jas. S. Stevenson, Epy Van Horner, Jas. Wilson, Geo. Wolfe, John Wurts.

DELAWARE—Lewis M. Lane. MARYLAND—Clement Dorsey, John Barney, John Leeds Kerr, Joseph Kent, Peter Little, Robert N. Martin, Geo. E. Mitchell, Geo. Peter, Thos. G. Worthington.

VIRGINIA—Mark Alexander, Wm. S. Archer, Wm. Armstrong, J. John S. Barbour, Burwell Bassett, Thos. Davenport, Benj. Estlin, N. H. Claiborne, John Floyd, Robert S. Garnett, Joseph Johnson, Charles F. Merzer, Wm. McCoy, Thomas Newton, Alfred H. Powell, John Randolph, Wm. C. Rives, Wm. Smith, John Taliaferro, Robert Taylor, Jas. Trezvan, Andrew Stevenson.

NORTH CAROLINA—Willis Alston, J. H. Bryan, Samuel P. Carson, Weldon N. Edwards, Henry Conner, Richard Hines, Gabriel Holmes, John Long, Archibald McNeill, Willie P. Mangum, Leguel Sawyer, Romulus W. Saunders, Lewis Williams.

SOUTH CAROLINA—John Carter, Joseph Gist, A. R. Govan, James Hamilton, jr., George M. Duffie, Thos. R. Mitchell, Sterling Tucker, John Wilson Wm. Drayton.

GEORGIA—Geo. Carey, Alfred Cuthbert, J. J. Forsyth, C. E. Haynes, Jas. Merriwether, Ewd. F. Tatnall, Wiley Thompson.

KENTUCKY—Richd. A. Buckner, James Clarke, Robt. P. Henry, James Johnson, Francis Johnson, Joseph Lecamp, Robt. P. Letcher, Thos. P. More, Thos. Metcalf, David Trimble, Wm. F. Young, Charles A. Wickliffe.

TENNESSEE—Adam R. Alexander, Robert Allen, John Blair, John Cocke, J. C. Isaacs, John A. Marshall, Jas. G. Mitchell, Saml. Houston, Polk.

OHIO—Mordecai Bartlett, Pilemon Beecher, John W. Campbell, James Findlay, William McLean, David Jennings, John Sloane, John Thompson, Saml. T. Vinton, Elisha Whittlesy, Wm. Wilson, Joseph Vance, John C. Wright, John Woods.

LOUISIANA—Wm. L. Brent, Henry H. Gurley, Edward Livingston.

MISSISSIPPI—Christopher Rankin. INDIANA—Jonathan Jennings, John Test, Ratcliffe Boone.

ILLINOIS—Daniel V. Cook. ALABAMA—Gabriel Moore, George W. Owen, John McKee.

MISSOURI—John Scott. ARKANSAS (territory)—Henry W. Conway. FLORIDA (territory)—Jos. M. White.

MICHIGAN (territory)—a vacancy.

PACIFIC STEAM ENGINE.—The Providence Patriot publishes the following description of this improvement, in the boat recently built in New Port, R. I. if prove effectual, as it is believed at the North, it will certainly, a most important improvement in navigation.

"The invention of Mr. Babcock, which will probably supersede the necessity of a boiler to the steam engine, consists merely in converting water into steam at the instant it is wanted, by allowing it come in contact with hot iron. To effect this two generators are used, formed of iron tubes cast in lengths of three and a half feet, of five inches internal diameter, and an inch and a half thick, these are made to traverse a furnace horizontally, in two rows, and are fourteen in number, the lower seven are connected with each other by pipes, and a steam pipe leads from the end of the last one into the

lower part of the cylinder of a high pressure engine, the upper seven are connected in the same manner and a steam pipe leads from them into the upper part of the same cylinder. At the other end of each generator, and on opposite sides of the furnace, is attached a small iron pump, two and a half inches in diameter and about eight inches in length. On the top of the furnace is a small copper reservoir, containing a few gallons of water, with a tube leading from each side of it which connects it with the pumps. The furnace has two fire places, the one above, the other below the tubes; its extreme outside length is eight feet, its height and width, each three and a half feet. The pumps are worked by long levers, attached to the cross head, so arranged as to move alternately, and they can be made to inject from a half to four inches of water, the whole of which after performing its duty in the cylinder, is saved by a condenser. To set the engine in motion, a fire is kindled in the furnace and when the generators are sufficiently heated an injection is made by hand with one of the pumps (we will suppose into the lower generator). The water is instantly converted into steam—a valve is opened to admit it into the lower part of the cylinder, and the piston is driven up, an effect on a then made by the other pump, into the other generator—a valve is opened in the top of the cylinder and the piston is driven down. The engine, then, without further assistance, continues to operate with unabated vigor and with perfect equality. The injection made into the generators, or in operation, is most hot, four cubic inches, the cylinder of the engine, and the pistons attached, is ten inches in diameter, the length of the stroke of the piston is three and a half feet, and it is calculated to be a ten horse power, though it varies in proportion to the quantity of water injected. The principle upon which the generators are constructed is an evident one, but the heretofore insurmountable obstacle has been, that they cool so fast, by the constant injection of the water, that the requisite steam power could not be obtained by them; this is now completely overcome by using two generators instead of one, and having the injection pumps so arranged as to work alternately, that while the water is forced into one generator, the other has time to regenerate itself, and hence consists the great benefit of the invention, and the merit is the greater because, though so simple, it has been entirely overlooked. We have been, ourselves, repeatedly witnesses of the perfect success of the operation, and the generators so far from being cooled, are with ease and celerity made to acquire the requisite degree of temperature, even when the engine has commenced working with them at a low temperature.

The economy of the substitution consists, not only in space and weight, but in both wood and water. Had they not succeeded in the engine to which they were attached, it would have been necessary to have supplied their place by a boiler, ten or twenty feet at least, in length, the saving of force and weight is therefore, three fourths of what it would have been on the old plan, and instead of a cubic foot of wood which would have been consumed in four hours, there is now used but two feet in the same space of time—the saving in wood is therefore, three fourths, and last, but not least, important, instead of a condensed mass of scalding vapor constantly threatening down and destruction, there is now used but the small quantity of steam that can be generated from four cubic inches of water, and the simplest, the clearest and the most powerful, but heretofore dreaded high pressure engine is made perfectly safe in its use and operation. We do not say that it is absolutely impossible for the generators to burst, but were they to do so, no person could be injured, less by a piece of iron falling on him, and then on the ground, than by a piece of wood falling on him, and then on the ground. The country could hardly help convicting their maker of premeditated manslaughter. As the public are apt to judge of success of an experiment more from appearances than examination, we are sorry that the boat did not move with the velocity that was anticipated—but the fact is, that the engine was intended to move paddles of but twelve feet in diameter, instead of which, by an alteration in the boat, it became necessary to substitute paddles of fifteen feet, as it is they revolve seventeen times in a minute, carrying the boat full seven miles in an hour, while the Clermont, Fulton's first boat, went scarcely five miles in the same time. It should be remembered, too, that by first applying the invention to the propelling of a vessel, the most difficult method has been chosen of testing its power, and yet, with the peculiar obstacles it has had to encounter, we are assured, not a doubt can exist with regard to it in the mind of any one at all conversant with the matter. We believe another era is about to take place in steam engineering, that will rank the name of Babcock with the illustrious one of Watt."

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

George IV. King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and King of Hanover, born Aug. 12, 1762. Succeeded his father, George III. Jan. 29, 1820. Crowned Jan. 9, 1821. Married, April 8, 1795, to Caroline-Amelia-Elizabeth, Princess of Brunswick, born May 1768; died Aug. 7, 1821; by whom he had issue Princess Charlotte-Augusta, born Jan. 7, 1796; married 2d May, 1816, to Leopold George Frederick, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, born Dec. 16, 1790. Died Nov. 6th 1817.

Brothers and Sisters of the King. 1. Frederick, Duke of York, born Aug. 16, 1763, married, Sept. 29, 1791, Frederique Charlotte Ulrique Catharine, daughter of Fred.-Wm II. King of Prussia, who died Aug. 8, 1820.

2. William Henry, Duke of Clarence, Aug. 21, 1765, married July 11, 1818, to Adelaide Amelia, sister of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born Aug. 13, 1792.

3. Princess Royal, Charlotte Augusta Matilda, Sep. 29, 1766, Lady of the Imperial Russian Order of St. Catharine, married, May 18, 1797, to Frederick Charles William, Duke, afterwards King, of Wirttemberg, who died Oct. 30, 1816.

4. Augusta Sophia, Nov. 3, 1769.

5. Elizabeth, May 22, 1770, married April 7, 1818, to Frederick Joseph Lewis, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, born July 30, 1769.

6. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, June 5, 1771, married May 29, 1815, Frederica Sophia Carolina, daughter of the late Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and widow of Fred. William, Prince of Solms Braunsfeld, born March 20, 1778. Issue: George Frederick Alex. Chas. Ernest Augustus, May 27, 1819.

7. Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex Jan. 27, 1773.

8. Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, Feb. 24, 1774, married May 7, 1818, to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25, 1797. Issue, George William, March 26, 1719, and Augusta Caroline, July 10, 1822.

9. Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, April 25, 1776.

10. Sophia, Nov. 3, 1777.

Nice of the King.

Alexandrina Victoria, (daughter of the late Edward Duke of Kent, by Victoria Maria Louisa, Princess Dowager of Leiningen, sister of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg,) born May 24, 1819.

Cousins of the King (Issue of the late Duke of Gloucester). Sophia Matilda, b. May 23, 1773.

William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, born Jan. 15, 1776; married July 22, 1816, to his cousin, the Princess Mary.

AUSTRIA.

Francis II. Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy, and Venice, and President of the German Confederation, born Feb. 12, 1768, succeeded his father Leopold II. July 7, 1792, married I. Jan. 6, 1788, Princess Elizabeth of Wirttemberg, who died 1770.

II. Aug. 14, 1790, Maria Teresa, daughter of Ferdinand IV. King of Sicily, who died April 13, 1807. Issue, 1. Maria Louisa, Grand Duchess of Parma.

2. Ferdinand, Crown Prince, April 19, 1793.

3. Leopoldina Carolina, (Princess Royal of Portugal,) Jan. 24, 1797.

4. Maria Carolina, (Princess of Salerno,) March 1, 1790.

5. Carolina Ferdinanda, April 3, 1801; married, October 7, 1816, to Prince Frederick, nephew of the King of Saxony.

6. Francis Charles Joseph, Dec. 7, 1802.

7. Mary Ann Frances, June 3, 1804.

8. Maria Anna, 1803, Maria Louisa Beatrix, daughter of his uncle Francis, Duke of Modena, who died April 7, 1816.

IV. Nov. 10, 1816, Caroline Augusta, daughter of the King of Bavaria.

Princesses of the Blood. Archd. Charles, Palatine and Viceroy of Bohemia, born Sept. 5, 1771.

Archd. Joseph, Palatine, and Lieut. of Hungary born March 9, 1776.

Archduke Anthony, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, born Aug. 31, 1779.

Archduke John, born Jan. 10, 1782.

Archduke Louis, born December 13, 1784.

Archduke Rudolph, in holy orders, Cardinal and Archbishop of Olmutz, born Jan. 8, 1788.

GEEMANY. Confederate and Independent States.

The number denotes the votes each has in the Diet.

BOHEMIA 4. Francis II. King of Bohemia, (Emperor of Austria.)

BRANDENBURG 4. Frederick William III. Margrave of Brandenburg, (King of Prussia.)

SAXONY 4. Frederick Augustus IV. King of Saxony, born Dec. 23, 1750; married, Jan. 17, 1769, Maria Amelia, sister of the King of Bavaria, born May 10, 1752; issue, Maria Augusta, June 21, 1782.

BAVARIA 4. Maximilian Joseph, King of Bavaria, born May 27, 1756, married I. Princess Wilhelmina, of Hesse-Darmstadt; issue, Louis Charles, Augustus Prince Royal, born August 25, 1766, married October 12, 1810; Theresa, daughter of Frederick, Duke of Heldenburg-Hausen—issue, Maximilian Joseph, Nov. 28, 1811, Matilda Caroline, Aug. 30, 1813, Ortho Frederick Louis, June 1, 1815, Leopold Charles, March 14, 1821.

2. Augusta Amelia, June 21, 1782, married Jan. 13, 1806 to Prince Eugene Beauharnois.

3. Charlotte Augusta—Empress of Austria—February 8, 1792.

4. Charles Theodore, July 7, 1795.

5. H. March 9, 1797 Frederica Wilhelmina Carolina, sister to the Grand Duke of Baden; issue, Elizabeth Louisa, November 12, 1801.

6. Amelia Augusta, November 12, 1801.

7. Frederica Sophia, January 27, 1805.

8. Maria Ann.

9. Louisa Wilhelmina August 20, 1803.

HANOVER 4. George IV. King of Hanover (King of Great Britain.)

Governor-General. His Royal Highness, Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge.

WIRTEMBERG, 4. William, King of Wirttemberg, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, born September 27, 1734; married I. Jan. 24, 1816 Catharine, sister I. the Emperor of Russia, and widow of the Duke of Oldenburg, born May 21, 1788; died January 9, 1819; issue, 1. Maria Frederica Ch. Oct. 30, 1816.

2. Sophia Frederica Matilda, June 17, 1818.

3. Catharine, August 24, 1821.

4. Charles Frederick Alexander, Prince Royal, March 6, 1823.

BADEN, 3. Louis William, Grand Duke of Baden, born Feb. 9, 1763. Succeeded his nephew, Charles Louis, Dec. 8, 1818.

HESSÉ CASSEL, 3. William II. Grand Duke of Hesse, born July 23, 1777, married February 13, 1797, Augusta, daughter of William II. King of Prussia; issue, 1. Caroline, born July 29, 1799.

2. Frederick William, August 20, 1803.

3. Maria Sept. 6, 1804.

HESSÉ DARMSTADT, 3. Louis X. Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, born June 14, 1753, married February 19, 1777, Louise Carolina, daughter of his uncle George William; issue, 1. Louis, Hereditary Prince, December 26, 1777, married June 19, 1804, Wilhelmina Louisa, sister of the Grand Duke of Baden, (issue, Louis born June 9, 1806, Charles William, April 23, 1809 and Amelia, May 20, 1801).

2. Louis George, August 31, 1780, married, Jan. 29, 1804, to Caroline, Countess de Nidda.

3. Frederic, May 14, 1783.

4. Emilius, Sept. 3, 1790.

HOLSTEIN, 3. Frederick VI. Grand Duke of Holstein, (King of Denmark.)

LUXEMBURG, 3. William Frederick, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, (King of the Netherlands.)

PRUSSIA

Frederick William III, King of Prussia, Mar-
garete of Brandenburg, and Sovereign Duke of Sil-
esia, K. G. born Aug. 3, 1770, married Dec. 14, 1793,
Louisa Augusta, Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz,
who died July 13, 1810; issue:
1. Frederick William, Prince Royal, Oct. 15, 1795
2. William Louis, March 22, 1797
3. Charlotte, (married to Gr. D. Nicholas of Russia)
July 13, 1793
4. Charles, June 29, 1801
5. Alexandrina, Feb. 23, 1803, married Sept. 24,
1820 to Prince Frederick of Mecklenburg-
Schwerin
6. Louisa, Feb. 1, 1809
7. Albert, Oct. 4, 1809

FRANCE

Charles X, King of France and Navarre, born
Oct. 9, 1757, married November 6, 1773, Maria
Teresa, sister to the King of Sardinia, who died at
Graz, in Hungary, June 2, 1805; issue: Louis An-
toine Duc d'Angoulême, Dauphin, born August 6,
1775, married June 10, 1799, to Maria Teresa,
daughter of Louis XVI, born Dec. 19, 1770
Princes of the Blood
1. Henri Duc de Bourbon, (a posthumous son
of the late Duc de Berri, next brother to the Dau-
phin.)
2. Louis Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, born Oct. 6,
1773, married November 25, 1809, Maria Amelia,
daughter of the King of Sicily; issue: Ferdinand,
Duc de Chartres, Sept. 3, 1810; Louisa, Duchesse
d'Orléans, April 3, 1812; Mary, Duchesse de Valois
April 12, 1813; Louis, Duc de Nemours, Oct.
25, 1814; Maria Clementina, June 3, 1817; Francis
Ferdinand, Duc de Joinville, August 14, 1818;
Charles Ferd. Duc de Penthièvre, Jan. 1, 1820; and
Henry Eugene, Duc de Nemours, June 16, 1822
3. Louis Henry Joseph, Duc de Bourbon, born
April 13, 1750

SPAIN

Ferdinand VII, King of Spain and the Indies,
born Oct. 14, 1784, succeeded to the throne on the
abdication of his father, March 19, 1808, married 1,
Sept. 29, 1816, to Isabella Maria, Infanta of Portu-
gal, born May 19, 1797, died December 26, 1818,
II, Maria Josepha, niece of the King of Saxony
Princes of the Blood
Don Charles Isidore, Infant of Spain, born March
29, 1799, married Sept. 29, 1816, to Maria Francis,
Infanta of Portugal. Issue: Charles Louis, Jan. 31,
1818
Don Francis de Paula, Infant, born March 10,
1794, married June 12, 1819, Louisa Charlotte,
granddaughter of the King of Naples, (issue: Isa-
bella, May 10, 1821, and Francis, May 13, 1822)

PORTUGAL

John Maria Louis Joseph, King of the United
Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarve, born
May 23, 1767, married Jan. 9, 1790, Charlotte Joa-
quina, sister of the King of Spain, born April 25,
1775, issue:
1. Maria Teresa—widow of the Infant Pierre
Charles of Spain—April 22, 1793,
2. Pierre d'Alcantara, Prince of Brazil, Oct. 12,
1796, married May 13, 1817, the Archduchess
Leopoldine of Austria, issue: Charlotte Leopol-
dine, Princess of Beira, April 4, 1819
3. Maria Francisca, Infanta of Spain, April 22,
1800
4. Isabella Maria, July 4, 1801
5. Michael, Oct. 26, 1802
6. Maria Anne, July 25, 1805

* The Brazilians declared themselves indepen-
dent Oct. 22, 1822, and proclaimed the Prince Constitutional
Emperor of Brazil.

SWEDEN

Charles John, [formerly Marshal Bernadotte],
King of Sweden and Norway, born Jan. 26, 1764,
elected Crown Prince of Sweden, Aug. 21, 1810,
succeeded to the throne on the death of Charles
XIII Feb. 5, 1818, married Aug. 16, 1798, Eugénie,
Baroness de Clary, born Nov. 8, 1781; issue:
Joseph Francis Oscar, Crown Prince, born July 4,
1799, married June 8, 1823, to Princess Jese-
phine of Leuchtenberg, born March 14, 1807

DENMARK

Frederick VI, King of Denmark, Duke of Po-
mmerania, K. G. born Jan. 28, 1768, married July
31, 1790, Sophia Frederica, niece of the Elector of
Hesse Cassel, born Oct. 28, 1767, issue:
1. Caroline, Oct. 28, 1793
2. Wilhelmina, Jan. 17, 1808
Crown Prince, Christian Frederick, his cousin,
born Sept. 18, 1795, married 1, Feb. 13, 1808, Char-
lotte Frederica, Princess of Mecklenburg, [issue:
Frederick Charles Oct. 6, 1803]
2. May 22, 1815, Caroline Amelia, daughter of
the Duke of Holstein Augustenburg, born June 28,
1790

NETHERLANDS

William, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Or-
ange Nassau, and Grand Duke of Luxembourg, K.
G. born Aug. 24, 1772, married Oct. 1, 1791, Wil-
helmina, sister of the King of Prussia, born No-
vember 13, 1774, issue:
1. William Frederick George, Prince Royal—a
General in the British service—Dec. 6, 1792,
married Feb. 21, 1816, Ann, sister of the Em-
peror of Russia, issue: William, Feb. 19, 1817; Al-
exander, August 2, 1813; and Frederick, June
13, 1820
2. Frederick Charles, February 28, 1797
3. Marianna, May 19, 1819

SWITZERLAND

CONFEDERATION OF TWENTY-TWO INDEPENDENT CAN-
TONS
Landamou M, de WATTENWYL, Avoyer of BER-
NE
ITALIAN STATES
LOMBARDY AND VENICE
FRANCIS II, King of Lombardy and Venice, (Em-
peror of Austria).
SARDINIA
CHARLES FELIX, King of Sardinia, Duke of Sa-
voy, Piedmont, and Genoa, born April 6, 1765, suc-
ceeded on the abdication of his brother, Victor
Emanuel, March 13, 1821; married March 7, 1807,
Maria Christina, daughter of the King of Naples
NAPLES AND SICILY
FERDINAND IV, King of Naples and the Sicilies,
born January 12, 1751, succeeded to the throne
October 6, 1759, on his father's becoming King of
Spain; married April 7, 1768, Maria Caroline,
daughter of the Emperor Francis I, who died Sep-
tember 7, 1814; issue:
1. Francis Janever Joseph, Duke of Calabria,
Prince Regent, April 19, 1777, married 1, April
21, 1797, Maria Clementina, sister of the Em-
peror Francis II, who died November 15, 1801, (is-
sue: Maria Caroline, Duchess de Berri, No-
vember 5, 1798; II, October 2, 1802, Maria Isa-
bella, sister of the King of Spain, born June 6,
1789, [issue: Louisa Charlotte, Infanta of Spain,
October 24, 1804; Maria Christina, April 27,
1806; Ferdinand, Duke de Notre, January 12,
1810; Charles, Prince of Capua, December 10,
1811; Leopold, Count of Syracuse, May 22, 1813;
Antonette, December 19, 1814, Antonio, Count
of Lecce, September 23, 1818, Amelia, February 25,
1818, Caroline, February 2, 1820, and Maria The-
resa, March 14, 1822]
2. Maria Christina, January 17, 1779, [Queen of
Sardinia]
3. Maria Amelia, Duchess of Orleans, April 26,
1782

Leopold, Prince of Salerno, July 2, 1790, mar-
ried, July 28, 1816, Maria Clementina, daughter
of the Emperor of Austria. [Issue: Maria Caro-
line, April 26, 1822]

ROME

Leo XII (Annibal de Genga) Sovereign
Pontiff, born Aug. 2, 1763, created Cardinal,
March 3, 1816, elected Pope, Sept. 17, 1823.

TUSCANY

LEOPOLD II, Grand Duke of Tuscany (nephew
of the Emperor of Austria) born October 3, 1797,
married November 16, 1817; Maria Anne, niece
of the King of Saxony; born November 15, 1799,
[issue: Caroline November 19, 1822]

PARMA

MARIA LOUISA, Grand Duchess of Parma, Pla-
cenza and Guastalla (daughter of the Emperor of
Austria) born December 12, 1791, married, April
2, 1810, to Napoleon Bonaparte; [issue:
Francis Joseph Charles Napoleon, Duke Reich-
stadt, born March 20, 1811]

MODENA

FRANCIS IV Duke of Modena, Reggio and Miran-
dolo, (cousin of the Emperor of Austria), born
Oct. 6, 1779, married, June 20, 1812, Maria Bea-
trice, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, late King of
Sardinia; issue:
1. Theresa, July 14, 1817
2. Francis, June 1, 1819
3. Ferdinand, July 21, 1821

MASSA

MARIA BEATRICE, Duchess of Massa, and Prin-
cess of Carrara, (daughter of Hercules III Duke
of Modena, and widow of Archduke Ferdinand,
uncle of the Emperor of Austria), born April 7,
1750; issue:
Francis, Duke of Modena

LUCCA

MARIA LOUISA, Princess of Lucca (sister of the
King of Spain and widow of Lewis, King of Etruria),
born July 6, 1782; issue:
1. Charles Louis, December 28, 1799, married
June 16, 1819, Maria Theresa, Princess of Sar-
dinia; [issue: Louisa Francis, October 29, 1821;
Ferdinand January 14, 1823]
2. Louisa, October 1, 1802

TURKEY

MAHMUD II, Grand Signior and Sultan of the
Ottoman Empire, born July 20, 1785, called to the
throne on the deposition of his uncle, Selim
III, July 28, 1808; issue:
1. Abdul Hamid, March 6, 1813
2. Abdul Medschid, April 20, 1823, and several
daughters

IONIAN ISLES

Prince ANTONIO CONNATTI, President of the Ion-
ian Republic. Succeeded, in 1804, on the death
of Prince Theoric.
Lord Commissioner, Sir Fred. Adam.

THE GAZETTE

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28, 1825.

A resolution has passed the Tennessee Legis-
lature on the 6th inst. with one dissenting voice
only recommending General Jackson as a candi-
date for the next Presidency.

It is stated in the Salem Observer, that the
British in surveying the lakes have ascertained
that in Lake Huron there are upwards of twenty
two thousand Islands.

The Louisville Canal.—From the Louisville
Advertiser we learn that orders have been re-
ceived for the whole of the remaining stock, in
the Louisville and Portland Canal. and the work
will either be commenced this winter or early in
the spring.

A Mr John Nelson of Stillwater, New York
recommends sweet cider, or in case it cannot be
got, sweet boiled cider, to be used plentifully, as
an infallible cure for the gravel or stone, which
remedy proved efficacious in his own case, which
was very severe.

It is stated in the Providence American, that
there is now pending before the Supreme court of
Rhode Island thirty-one petitions for divorces.

ILLINOIS BOUNTY LANDS.

We received a list of Lands lying in the Mil-
itary Bounty Tract in the State of Illinois, by the
mail on the 26th inst, which will be sold for Tax-
es at Vandalia on the first Monday in January
next, if not redeemed. The list contains up-
wards of 5,000 quarter sections of Land. The
taxes due appear to be mostly for the year 1823
and 1824. The list may be seen at this office.

It is said that accounts have been received at
the City of Washington, that the French squad-
ron in the West Indies, were about to land its
troops at the Havana, and take possession of the
Island of Cuba. Whether this movement was or
was not, by virtue of a treaty of cession from
Spain, we have not heard; but presume, if pos-
session shall be taken by France, that it will be
under the authority of a Spanish Treaty. It is
said that the information excited some sensation
at Washington where it was rumored, that the
Franklin and Ohio, seventy-fours, would imme-
diately be manned and equipped and sent on the
West India station, to protect American com-
merce and property. We do not wish to be un-
derstood to vouch for the truth of any part of this
statement, but we would wish distinctly to be
understood, to be truly detailing what we heard
from a gentleman who may have been misin-
formed, but who is incapable of misrepresentation.

A house at Charleston, (S. C.) which has failed
in consequence of the late Cotton speculation,
owes the Custom House about two hundred thou-
sand dollars, and the Banks of that city about six
hundred and fifty thousand dollars more.

The Canandaigua Repository says, "We learn
that a boat called Noah's Ark, and freighted with
all manner of animals and creeping things, will
leave the Jewish city of Arrarat, in the proces-
sion which goes to New York, to celebrate the
meeting of the waters."

NEW-ORLEANS INSPECTIONS.

Directions taken from an Act passed in the State of
Louisiana, providing for the inspections of Beef
and Pork in the city of New Orleans.
Miss Pork—Must be wholly composed of the
sides of well fattened Hogs, between the shoulders
and flank.

Prime Pork—Three shoulders with the shank-
cut off at the knee joint, one head and half, divested
of ears, snouts and brains; the balance to be made
up of sides, necks and tail pieces, say a sufficiency
of side pieces to form the first and last layers in the
barrel—two hams will be admitted.

Cargo Pork—May be made of any parts of the
hog that can be considered merchantable pork,
with not more than four shoulders and two heads in a
barrel—shanks, ears, snouts and brains excluded
as in prime.

The hog ought to be cut from the back bone to
the middle of the belly, in pieces not more than five
inches wide and packed in a barrel edgewise.

Miss Beef—Must be made of the brisket and
choicest sides of well fattened cattle. In a barrel
of Prime Beef there must not be more than the half
of a neck, two flanks and two legs cut above the
knee joint—the balance to be choice pieces. A
few side pieces will be required in prime.

In a barrel of Cargo Beef there must be a propo-
rtion of good pieces, with not more than the one
half necks, three flanks and two legs cut as in
prime.

The Beeves must be well fattened with corn, and
cut in handsome square pieces, not to exceed
twelve, nor to be less than four pounds in weight.
The barrel must be made of good seasoned white
oak or white ash, to be eighteen inches between the
chimes and not more than twenty eight inches long
swelling gently towards the centre, and to be free
from every defect. A quarter bound barrel will
only twelve substantial hoops on it is lawful, but on
a full bound barrel at least eighteen hoops will be
necessary.

It is provided by law, that two pecks of coarse
salt and six ounces of saltpetre shall be put in each
barrel of Beef or Pork, besides pickle to be made
with as much salt as the water will hold in solution;
but it is to be observed that Beef requires a greater
quantity of salt for its preservation than pork
and where only a half bushel is used in packing, it
is rather doubtful whether on reaching N. Orleans
there would be a sufficiency remaining undissolved
in the barrel to justify the inspector in branding it
without changing its condition. [Nashville Whig.]

FROM HAVRE.

BY the ship Henry, from
Havre, the editors of the New York Post have
Paris papers to the 24th August. Their contents
have been mostly anticipated. It appears that
the Duke of Cambridge left Brussels on the 18th
of that month for Spa, where it is said a diplomatic
meeting is to be held. Lord Sidmouth and Lord
Liverpool passed through Ghent on the 15th Aug-
ust, on their way to the Hague. Accounts from
Hamburg state that several commercial expedi-
tions for Mexico and Columbia are fitting out in
the ports of Sweden, and Swedish Consuls are ex-
pected to be shortly appointed to reside at the
ports of the New American States.

Letters from Stockholm assert that the claims
of the United States has been arranged with Mr.
Connell, who had full powers for the purpose,
and he had left the city.

The commercial interest at Havre intend to
have a medal struck in commemoration of the
restoration of trading relations between France
and Hayti. The subject will be as follows:—A
blunk with one hand upon the pommel of his sword
receives from a white the of Louisiana relative to
the independence of St. Domingo. The former is
placed upon the shore of his Island near a palm
tree, surrounded by a cap of liberty, and having
at its foot bales of goods. The latter has near him
the frigate which conveyed the ordonnance, and
bears the French flag. The sun, placed over their
heads, sheds his light upon both worlds.

A good example.—A boy at Portsmouth, (N. H.)
has been convicted of writing an obscene word
on a fence, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$9.63;
cents. The same boy was likewise fined \$3 for
profane swearing.

"I suppose," said a quack while feeling the
pulse of his patient, "that you think me a fool."
Sir," replied the sick man, "I perceive you can
discover a man's thoughts by his pulse."

"I rise, Sir, for information," said a very grave
member of a legislative body, who then made no
great figure in the business in which he was en-
gaged, but has since far outgrown in political im-
portance both his own and his neighbor's expec-
tations.

"I am very glad to hear it," said a bystander,
for no man wants it more."

A beggar in Dublin had been a long time be-
sieging an old gouty, testy, lumping gentleman,
who had refused his mite with much irritability;
upon which the mendicant said, "Ah, please your
honor's honor, I wish God had made your heart
as tender as your toes."

Footie was rattling one evening in the green
room when a nobleman, who seemed highly en-
tertained, cried out, "Well Footie, you see I swal-
low all the good things." Do you, my Lord duke,
says the other, then I congratulate you on your
digestion, for I believe you never threw up one of
them in your life."

Two lawyers by the name of Root and Bush
chancing to meet an idiot at a tavern, to amuse
themselves put questions to him and among others
asked him what kind of a place he thought heaven
was? He answered that he thought it was a bar-
ren open country, where there was not a Root or
a Bush, nor ever would be.

The emperor Alexander of Russia, has ap-
pointed by ordinance, a committee to regulate the
political concerns of the whole body of Jews in
his kingdom of Poland, who are to be placed un-
der a new and "fixed" order of things.

RAIL ROADS

The following is from a Columbus paper.
Notice is hereby given, that a petition will be
presented to the next general Assembly of the
State of Ohio, praying that a Rail Road may be
constructed, to commence at the head of the Co-
lumbus feeder and to pass through the counties
of Delaware, Marion, Crawford, Seneca and San-
dusky to the Sandusky Bay. Sept. 10th.

The election of Governor for the state of Georgia,
took place on the first Monday of this month.
This is the first time the people of that state
have elected their Governor, having been re-
lieved of the trouble of doing so, by the Legisla-
ture. Great excitement has prevailed through-
out the state for some time previous to the elec-

tion, and every exertion was used by the friends
of each candidate to secure his election. The
controversy respecting a late treaty with the
Creek Indians was no doubt brought to bear
with considerable effect, upon this election.
The candidates were the present Governor
Geo. M. Troup, and the late Governor John
Clark. In six counties, being all from which we
have seen returns, Troup received 1085 votes,
and Clark 763. From these returns it appears
probable that Gov Troup is re-elected.
Georgetown Sentinel.

Tale of a Ugly.—While Lord Colston lived in a
house, in the advocate's Close, Edinburgh, it was the cus-
tom for advocates and judges to dress themselves in the
Parliament House. They usually breakfasted early, and
when dressed, were in the habit of leaning over the
parlor windows, for a few minutes before St. Giles started
the sounding post of a quarter to nine. It happened
that one morning, while Lord Colston was preparing
to enjoy his usual treat, two girls who lived in the sec-
ond flat above, were amusing themselves with a kitten,
which, in sport they had swung over the window, by a
cord tied round its middle, and hoisted for some time
up and down till the creature was getting very desper-
ate with its exertions. In this crisis his lordship had
just popped his head out of the window directly below
that from which the kitten swung, the suspecting what
danger impended over his head, when down came the
exasperated animal, at full career, directly upon his wig.
No sooner had the girls perceived what landing place
their kitten had found, than in terror and surprise they
began to draw it up, but this measure was now too late
for, along with the wig, they came the judge's wig
fixed into his hair. His lordship's surprise on finding his
wig lifted off his head, was ten thousand times redoubled
when on looking up, he perceived it dangling its way
upwards, without any means visible to him by which its
motion might be accounted for. The astonishment of the
senior below, the mirth of the girls above together
with the fierce and retentive energy of puss between
altogether formed a scene to which language cannot do
justice. It was a joke soon explained and pardoned, but
assuredly the perpetrators of it did get many a length-
ened injunction from their parents, never again to fish
over the window with such a bait for honest men's
wigs. [English Paper.]

DIED in Fayette county on the 9th inst, Mr.
Carter H. Harrison son of Robert C Harrison Esq.

Lexington Medical Society.
The stated meeting of the Lexington Medical
Society, was on Friday the 28th at seven o'clock
P. M. when Mr. Sparks will read a paper before
the Society on the influence of the passions. Mem-
bers are notified, and the friends of Medical Litera-
ture invited to attend.
G. B. GILL, Secretary.
Oct. 27th. 1825—43-11.

TO THE PUBLIC.
SOME few days ago a person brought to the Sub-
scriber a number of his change tickets to re-
ceive Commonwealth paper, in the package there
was a certain number of Tickets Counterfeited, al-
though they had the same Stamp as the genuine;
but the signature is very badly imitated and easily
detected, those I refused to pay but gave the per-
son the Commonwealth paper for the genuine ones
and returned to him the Counterfeits.

Those same persons, though they know the said
tickets were counterfeited, have still thought them
again into circulation, spreading the report that I
did not redeem my tickets any longer and that be-
fore long, I would fail. It is not certainly for the
sum of 150 Dollars which is the whole amount that
I have now in circulation that I would be guilty of
so mean an action.

And in order to convince the public of the wick-
edness of those persons, I promise a reward of \$10,
to any one who will produce the author of such a
calumny.
JOHN DEVERIN.
October 28 1825—43-11

Journeyman Printers.
WE wish to employ immediately, Two or Three
Journeyman Printers to work at book work.
The best wages will be given.
Knoxville Register Office.
Knoxville, Tenn. Oct. 7, 1825.

TANNERS MAP OF THE UNITED
STATES.
THE subscribers to Tanner's Four Sheet Map
United States are respectfully informed, that in
consequence of the immense mass of original matter,
chiefly new surveys, which has been recently re-
ceived by the author, and which it is important to
incorporate into the Map, the publication of it will
necessarily be delayed for some time. The delay
will, however, be productive of much advantage, as
it will enable the author to render his Map infinitely
more correct and satisfactory, than if it had been
hurried out, before the receipt of the new surveys
just mentioned, as well as those now in progress,
which would not be added to the Map, if engraving,
without distorting in some measure the parts ad-
jacent to such additions.

Due notice will be given of the publication of the
work.
Editors of Newspapers who have published the
prospects for the Map, will oblige the author by
inserting the above in their respective papers.
Philadelphia, Oct. 3-61

LEXINGTON
HOPE FOUNDRY.
Will. H. Delph
HAS commenced the above business in all its branches,
where he is ready to make all kinds of
Brass & Iron Castings
On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable
terms.
CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS,
PEWTER, and IRON.
Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825.—41-15

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having administered on the
estate of Zachariah Caseman, do hereby for-
warn all persons from receiving any money due to
said Zachariah or any kind of his clothing, papers,
or other property that was in his Trunk on Board
the Steam Boat Post Boy when said Boat sunk at
the lower end of New Orleans.

FREDERICK W. CASEMAN, Adm.
Jesse-amine County. Oct. 14th 1825—41-31.

Fayette County.
TAKEN up by John Casperson and
Iron Gray mare 17 or 18 years old
about 14 hands high the left eye out ap-
peared to Thirty Dollars in Commonwealth
wealth paper before me this 11th day
of July 1825.
SAMUEL BLAIR, J. P.
Oct 14th 1825.—41-30

JOB PRINTING
Of every description neatly executed here

LATEST FASHIONS.

ABM. S. & ELIJAH H. DRAKE,
MERCHANT TAILORS.

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the public,
that they have just received from Philadelphia
the LATEST FASHIONS, and a general assortment
of superior Blue, Buff, and Gray CLOTHS, CAS-
SIMERES, and VEST PATTERNS; together
with a good assortment of Trimmings of the best
quality—all of which were carefully selected and
purchased on the best terms for cash in hand, by
their friend and Agent, a Merchant-Tailor, of Phila-
delphia; and they pledge themselves to the public,
that they will sell the above articles on the lowest
terms, for Cash—and their work shall be executed in
the most neat, tasty and fashionable style. Their
Shops kept in Main street, a few doors below Mrs.
Kee's Inn.

Two or three Journeymen wanted.

October 3, 1825—40-14.

Second Drawing
OF CLASS NO. 2,
LOUISVILLE HEALTH
LOTTERY.

Will take place at Louisville within
TEN DAYS.
Present price of Tickets in Lexington, at
PIKE'S OFFICE.
\$3 each, but will soon rise to \$3.50.
October 3, 1825.

Grand Masonic Hall Lottery.
WILL BE DRAWN the last of this month.
Tickets THREE DOLLARS each. A dis-
count of ten per cent. will be made to those who
purchase SIX or upwards.

Orders from abroad (Post Paid) addressed to
JAMES M. PIKE, Lexington or Louisville, will
receive the same prompt attention as if personal ap-
plication were made.
October 3.

"This is the time of day, my Flower."
Oct. 16th.

152,000 DOLLARS!!!
TO BE OBTAINED AT THE
LOTTERY OFFICES OF
James M. Pike,
In Lexington or Louisville.

By purchasing Tickets in the
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.
Which will be drawn in Baltimore
IN A FEW DAYS
MADAM FORTUNE

Distributes the above Splendid sum in
PRIZES OF
30,000 DOLLARS!!!
10,000 DOLLARS!!!
5,000 DOLLARS!! &c. &c. &c.

A few Tickets ONLY remain on hand which
can now be purchased for \$6—on this day week
they rise to SEVEN.
October 3 1825—40-14.

Lexington Brewery.

THE subscribers having rented the above estab-
lishment for a term of years, will be ready in a
few days to supply this Town and the neighboring
Towns with
Porter, Beer and Ale,

of superior quality and at reduced prices; orders
from the country directed to the BREWERY
through the Post-office will be attended to.

CASH paid for Barley on Delivery
—ALSO—
Fifty cords of good wood wanted
MONTMOLIN & DONOHOO.
October 20, 1825—42-11.

N. B. All letters must be post paid:
WANTED A TEACHER.
WHO can come well recommended in point of
moral and science at the Woodland Acad-
emy, near the Republican Meeting-House; enquire
of



POET'S CORNER.

THE DAYS OF YOUTH.

The days of youth, those days of joy,
The hours of playful childhood;
The rambles of the little boy,
Through pasture grove and wild wood,
Who can forget! Where'er we roam,
What ties soever bind us,
We often think of friends and home,
And scenes we left behind us.

Who hath not oft in life recurred,
To some bird-nesting ramble—
Some scene of mirth that once occurred,
At some play-fellows gambol?
Our memories oft these scenes renew,
The pasture lies before us;
The grove, the stream, are each in view,
The willow waving o'er us.

We feel the nibbling perch, and see
The buoy-cork trembling, dangling—
So true the dream appears that we
Are young again and angling;
From flow'r to flow'r the hum-bird skips,
The red-bird's singing o'er us,
The straw berries seem to tinge our lips,
That memory lays before us.

The spangled fly, the buzzing bee,
Once held between our fingers,
Through purple sports, in memory
Each slight impression lingers;
The ball, the kite the little mill,
Of youth now gather round me;
And even the flocks are bleating still
Most lovingly surround me.

O youth, blest youth! though life mature
May boast of hoarded treasure,
Alone thy sportive hours insure
To mortal real pleasure,
Of art, thou art all ignorance,
Of care unconscious ever;
Thy days are days of innocence,
And won betides thee never.

FOR SALE,

Available Tract of about 165 Acres of

First rate land,

Lying on Cane Run about five miles from Lexington, binding on the Iron Works road, on which there is a log Cabin, and 25 acres cleared; the remainder

WELL TIMBERED WITH TIMBER OF THE FIRST QUALITY, and furnished with an ABUNDANCE OF STOCKWATER.

One or two likely NEGRO SLAVES between the age of 12 and 20, will be received in payment. Apply to the Editor of the Gazette. October 7, 1825—40-41

LAW LECTURES,

J. Bledsoe and C. Humphreys, PROPOSE delivering a course of Lectures on Law respectively during the ensuing season, commencing the 1st Monday in Nov. and ending the first of March. The pupils of both will have the use of their joint Libraries, and the tickets of both will not exceed 50 dollars in currency, and five dollars for contingent expenses. Their tickets may be taken separately, and the instructions of one or both be had at the option of the students. They will lecture on different branches of the science. J. Bledsoe on Common and Statute Law, including on various branches the remedy in equity—and C. Humphreys on equity, maritime, Mercantile law, and the practice of law, including actions and pleadings. A legislative assembly and moot courts will be held.

J. BLEDSOE, C. HUMPHREYS.

Sept. 30, 1825—39—41

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit Court—September Term 1825. Bartholomew Blunt, Compt. against Edmund B. Pearson, Def't. In Chancery.

On the motion of the Complainant—it is ordered that unless the defendant (who as appears to the satisfaction of the court, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and has failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court) does app. ar here on or before the first day of the next February term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken as confessed against him—and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this commonwealth, for two months successively, according to law.

A Copy—Teste,

THOS. BODLEY cfc c.

Tavern in Shelbyville.

R. BRENHAM, HAS removed from the house he recently occupied, to the yellow house on the south side of Main Street, where travellers may meet with every accommodation necessary for their ease and comfort. He has made extensive improvements in the house, and has built a new stable not inferior to any in Kentucky. He solicits patronage, and will give satisfaction to all who may call upon him. Shelbyville Sept. 1825—38—39

FOR SALE,

A LOT in the town of Lexington, with convenient BRICK BUILDINGS in a pleasant part of the town, suitable for a private family, which can be had on good terms. For further particulars enquire of the Rev. Adam Rankin Lexington, or to the subscriber living on the road near the late residence of Col. Wm. Russell.

Sept. 30, 1825—39—41

SAMUEL RANKIN.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking an assignment or a note given by me to John Miller of Georgetown for Fifty dollars Common wealth paper, dated 1822 as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

ROBERT BRECKINRIDGE.

Fayette, county, Sep. 1825—31.—50 Oct.

CAUTION.

THIS is to warn any person from trading with, or crediting my wife Margaret Delany on my account. I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

EDWARD DELANY.

Sept. 30, 1825—39—41



OFFICIAL PRIZE LIST.

Of the 8th Class,

Grand Masonic Hall Lottery.

Drawn in THIRTY DAYS from its announcement.

THE ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR PRIZE,

Came up to number 1064.

And was sent either to Sh. by or Jefferson county, which of the two we are not yet positively certain.

OTHER FORTUNATE TICKETS AS FOLLOWS.

7	398	20	734	1035
8	20	431	20	71
11	47	73	61	1000
15	504	77	62	10
28	16	10	81	76
33	22	20	96	80
57	10	35	20	106
89	57	18	1105	10
105	59	21	10	34
7	10	71	30	60
32	74	41	100	68
61	20	93	10	71
74	610	20	62	76
204	14	74	10	83
12	20	10	90	1220
36	45	93	20	72
45	57	805	82	
46	72	10	10	85
64	38	50	20	99
67	95	33	1317	10
72	96	10	40	73
88	714	43	10	1400
337	22	1094	17	
47	50	24	5	25
69	33	23	20	

Those Numbers to which no sums are affixed, are prizes of \$5 each.

The highest Prize having come up to No. 1,064 which is an ODD NUMBER, all Tickets ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, being ODD NUMBERS are entitled to TWO DOLLARS each agreeable to Scheme.

The money for Prizes is ready counted, and will be paid immediately upon presentation of the Prize Tickets.

The 9th Class is up,

And will positively be drawn upon the same plan as the above, within SIXTY DAYS.

Scheme same as 7th class.

Tickets are now TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ONLY—but will rise to Three Dollars on the 20th Instant.

The Certificate of the Magistrates, Trustees and others, required by law to superintend the drawing of the 7th Class, is filed in the Manager's Office, and open at all times for the inspection of the public.

J. M. PIKE, Manager.

Friday, 4 o'clock, Sept. 2, 1825.

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of WILSON & HENRY.

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.

They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

Mattresses,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.

ROBERT WILSON,

JOHN HENRY.

Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—35-41

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN M. McALLA, WILL practice LAW in the Circuit Courts of Fayette and Jessamine Counties, and in the County Court of Fayette. His office is kept on Short Street opposite Col. Owing's Iron Store, in the room lately occupied as a Medical Shop by Dr. Warfield.

Lex. Sept. 20th 1825.—30—36m

MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA THE LECTURES of this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday of November next, as follows.

On Anatomy—By John Edwards Holbrook, M. D.

Surgery—James Ramsay, M. D.

Institutes and practice of Medicine—Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D.

Medicine—Henry R. Frost M. D.

Gynecology and diseases of women and infants—Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy—Edmund Ravenel M. D.

Natural History and Botany—Stephen Elliott L. L. D.

S. HENRY DICKSON, M. D.

Dean of the Faculty.

August 25.—33—till 20th nov.

\$100 Specie Reward !!!

RANAWAY from the subscriber living near Lexington, Fayette County (Kentucky), on the 28th day of December last, a Negro Man named

QUILLA:

About 21 years of age; about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, of copper complexion; he had on a grey linsey coat and pantaloons, took with him a drab grey coat with 3 or 4 capes, with other clothing not recollected. I have reason to believe the above slave is either in the state of Indiana, Illinois or Ohio, or on board some Steam Boat.

I will give the above reward for the said slave taken out of the state of Kentucky, or fifty dollars in like money if taken within the State of Kentucky, on delivery of him in Lexington.

May 23d 1825.

WM. E. BAIN.

The National Republican at Cincinnati, will give the above advertisement 4 weeks insertion, and forward their account to this office for payment.

A CARD.

Abram S. & Elijah H. Drake, TAILORS.

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in business, and have made a permanent arrangement with one of the most fashionable and celebrated Shops in Philadelphia, to furnish them with every change of fashions, immediately on their arrival from London. They pledge themselves, with confidence, to all who may please to favor them with their orders, that their work shall be executed in the most neat and tasty style. They have on hand for Sale a few pieces of CLOTH & CASSIMERE,

low for Cash, and also a few sets of SPRINGS for gentlemen's riding Pantaloons, &c. Their Shop is kept in Main Street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn. Ladies and Gentlemen please call and see us.

ELIJAH H. DRAKE.

Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where he has spent upwards of twelve months in the best shops in those Cities, for the express purpose of obtaining a perfect knowledge of the most modern and improved modes of CUTTING and MAKING all kinds of garments for gentlemen in his line; and also, LADIES' RIDING DRESSES and PERKES. He has brought with him from Mr. Watson's Shop, Philadelphia, a new Suit, made in the most splendid and fashionable style.

Lexington, July 22, 1825—29—36m

MARNIX VIRDEN.

REPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill Street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 1825—30-41



Vegetable Curative Medicine.

THE subscriber, composes, (after the manner of DOCTOR LEROY,) the above Medicine; which during the late sickly season, has cured upwards of fifty persons of both sexes, of the Dysentary and other bilious complaints.

The superior advantages of this Medicine are such as not to deter any person from taking it, having an agreeable taste, and incapable of injuring the weakest constitution. It may with safety be given to an infant one week old, being attended with little, or no pain during the operation.

The above Medicine, with proper directions for taking it, may always be had at the shop of the subscriber, situated on short street opposite the Court House Lexington.

JOHN DEVERIN.

Grease Spots!!!

DIRECTORS for using the Water to take out grease spots from all Woolens Cloths, Silks, and Stuffs.

With a clean sponge, dipped in this cleansing water, rub the part soiled or greased, then rub the cloth between the forefinger and thumb of both hands; take another sponge dipped in vinegar, and use it in like manner, to preserve the colour; let it dry, and the spot is entirely removed.

This Water may, at all times be had at JOHN DEVERIN'S Confectionary Store, Short Street, Lexington, Ky.

September 9, 1825—36—2m

Journeyman Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825—12—41

Farmers Attend!!!

I WISH to sell my Farm in Shelby County, five miles south of Shelbyville, known by the name of WALNUT GROVE; containing

165 ACRES OF

First Rate Land;

About 75 acres under fence, with a good spring and plenty of stock water, and with one additional line of fence about 60 or 70 acres of the woodland can be enclosed.

A Brick dwelling House, 51 by 24 feet wide; two rooms and a passage below and above stairs, with Cellars under the whole.

A Brick Smoke House, Stables, Corn Crib and a Still House, an orchard of about 80 bearing Apples Trees, and a young orchard of 100 trees of choice fruit. It is part of a Military Survey and a General Warrant Deed will be made.

This tract is perhaps equal to any other of its size in the county, and inferior to very few in the state.

BENJ. MEASON

Sept. 13, 1825.—39—6t

J. M. PIKE

WANTS TEN SHARES OF OLD KENTUCKY BANK STOCK. Please apply at his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

Lex Feb. 24 1825—9-41

The Old Blind Man,

WILL accommodate his friends with Almanacs at the following places:

At Versailles, on the first Monday in October and November.

At Georgetown, on the first Monday in January.

At Frankfort, from the first Monday until the 3d of December.

At Winchester, on the fourth Monday in December.

And at Lexington, when he is not at either of the above places.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Those Printers in the above towns who are friendly to the OLD BLIND MAN, will confer a great obligation on him by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

LA MOTTE'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Consumption.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infallible, and a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of breathing, Want of Sleep

arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.

The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are subjoined, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon

La Motte's Cough Drops.

we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which he recommends it.

Doct's. Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4. 1824: James Post, of White-Creek, February, 14th, 1825: Watson Sumner and John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th 1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th 1825

Mr. A. Crosby—I am pleased with this opportunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary.

Rev EBENEZER HARRIS.

Salem [N. Y.] January 12th, 1825.

Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor, Cambridge, (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed in his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particular that each bottle is enveloped in a paper or cloth label, which is struck on the same bill with the directions

Sole wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON Pittsburgh—J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—P. M. WEDDELD, Druggist, Cleveland—PRATT and MEACH, Druggists Buffalo—O. & S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus—GOODWIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A. FAIRCHILD, Druggists Cincinnati—BYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Louisville—and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Winchester Ky and at the

Drug Store of James Graves,

Lexington, Ky.

Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar single; nine Dollars per doz. May 25th 1825.—1 year.

GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

The undersigned has taken the Celebrated Watering Place called THE GREENVILLE SPRINGS, near Harrodsburg, Ky. and has put them in complete order for the reception of Visitors.

The prices of Boarding &c. will be on moderate terms.

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS.

May 2, 1825—19—41

Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON,

MAIN STREET,

HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns, do. do. Tea do do. do. Plates Twiflers & Muffins, do. Oval Dishes, do. Covered do. very handsome, do. Soup Tureens, do. Sauce do. do. Bakers and Nappies, do. Mugs and Pitchers, do. Bowls, Basins and Ewers, do. Teapots, sugar and Creams, do. Coffee Bowls and Saucers, do. Tea cups and Saucers &c. &c. Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome, Enamelled edged and C. C. ware of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very small advance for cash.

CASH will be given for a few tons of

HEMP.

Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-41

Law Notice.

JAMES O. HARRISON, WILL practice LAW in the Fayette Courts, his office is kept above the office of the Clerk of the County Court

Lex July 15, 1825—28-41

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.

WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.

Lex Dec 20, 1824—25-41

LAW NOTICE.

Robert J. reekinridge, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLER AT LAW, WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS.

Lexington, April 6, 1824—15-41

\$50 REWARD.

I Will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the